

NWX-US DEPT OF COMMERCE

Moderator: Deborah Rivera Nieves
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Coordinator: Welcome and thank you for standing by. At this time all parties are in listen only mode until the question...ask a question at that time please press star 1 on your phone, unmute your...

Today's call is also being recorded. If anyone disagrees, you may disconnect at this time. It's my pleasure to turn the call over to Deborah Rivera. Thank you and you may begin.

Deborah Rivera: Thank you so much and good morning everyone and welcome another Census Academy Webinar Series webinar. Thank you so much for joining us and today we will be exploring American Indian and Alaska Native data on Census.gov. I am your host Deborah Rivera and I am a training specialist for the U.S. Census Bureau.

Today I will be providing technical support to our speaker and also sending you some helpful information via the chat. As a reminder we are recording this webinar and along with the corresponding training material we will be uploading this recording to our Census Academy site as a free learning

resource and that should usually take a week. Oftentimes it takes a little bit less.

The last question and answer session will take place at the end of the presentation and we will also like to ask you to complete an evaluation at the end of the webinar today, and I will also be providing that information via the chat.

And I would now like to introduce my colleague and speaker for today's webinar Kimberly Davis. Kimberly Davis joined the U.S. Census Bureau in 2008 during the 2010 Census. Kim worked in the Partnership Program of the Denver Regional Office with assisting with outreach and marketing efforts on 94 Tribal land and with government programs in 12 states.

Residing in the Mile High City of Denver, Colorado. Kim is a Data Dissemination Specialist of the Customer Liaison and Marketing Services Office currently providing statistical data access and training. Thank you, Kim.

Kimberly Davis: Thank you Deb and welcome to the presentation today, Exploring Data for American Indians and Alaskan Natives referred to as AIAN geography and people.

Today's objective will be for participants to better understand the difference between Tribal geographies and American Indian and Alaska Native population. Then we will look at where to find data for Tribal geographies and AIAN's population. Our agenda will cover resources, identifying Census geographies, accessing data, and at the end we'll take questions and ask you to participate in a brief survey to give your feedback.

So understand data at the Census Bureau we want to look at the resources that are available and where data comes from. The Census Bureau collects race data according to the U.S. Office of Management and Budget guideline and these data are based on self-identification. People may choose to report more than one race. People of any race may be of any ethnic origin.

Information on race is required for many federal programs and is critical in making policy decisions, particularly for civil rights. They use this data to meet legislative redistricting principles. Race data are also used for equal employment opportunities and assess racial disparities in health and environmental risks.

The Census Bureau has a long history of conducting research to improve questions for data on race and ethnicity; we've been conducting content tests since 1970. American Indian or Alaska Native is defined as a person having origins in any of the original people of North and South America including Central America and who maintains Tribal affiliation or community attachments. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander is defining as a person having origins in any of the original people of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa or other Pacific Island.

More information about race can be found at the link provided. So where does AIAN data come from? As the gatekeepers of geography the Census Bureau developed criteria to define geographic areas. Annually we conduct more than 130 surveys including the American Community Survey. We also produce population and housing estimates. Every five years, we conduct the official measure of American businesses known as the Economic Census. We also conduct the Census of Governments, which identifies the scope and nature of the nation's state and local government sector.

We are most known for the Decennial Census – the once-a-decade population and housing count of the United States.

The first Census of the United States was conducted in 1790 and occurred every 10 years with one form being used to collect data from all households until 1930. From 1940 to 2000 Decennial Census contains a short form used to collect data from all households and a long form that was used to collect data from a handful of households.

We began the 2020 Census in Toksook Bay, Alaska on January 21 this year, Census Day of April 1 and we are currently conducting the 2020 Decennial Census. There are about 330 million people in the U.S. living on more than 140 million housing units. We must count each and every one of them once and only once in the right place. The U.S. Census Bureau does not tell individuals which box to mark, or what heritage to write in.

During the Decennial count we track how well the population is responding using a map that shares response rate by date, county, city, congressional districts, tracts, Tribal areas and Tribal tracts. I encourage you to test this out and see the progress for your area. This slide shows an example on April 2 of the Nez Perce Reservation has had over 30% self response, and looking more closely at the Tribal tract within Nez Perce, showing Tribal tract 5 is even higher in its response rate of 34%. For more details please refer to the link included.

The Census Bureau conducts surveys in addition to the Economic Census that conduct – that is conducted every five years. Monthly, quarterly, are small sample survey that provides the most timely data. Annual surveys have larger samples and provide the most up to date trend data. This combination of resources provides information by North American Industry Classification

System, and North American Product Classification System on business owners, characteristics, business count, workforce dynamic, expenses and expenditures, inventory, bills, receipts, shipments or production, and small business.

The Population Estimates Program, known as PEP, are the official population counts produced annually. Population estimates are available for the geographies listed, and are released on a flow basis throughout the year, beginning with the national and state total estimates released for December and ending with the release of population estimates for the nation, states and counties by the demographic characteristics during the following summer.

I mentioned before we conduct numerous surveys. The largest survey is the American Community Survey, referred to as ACS. It provides ongoing data for AIAN people and Tribal areas. Initially the Census long form approach worked well, but the data became less current as the decade progressed each Decennial Census. In the early 1990s demand for a wide variety of – some variety of users for current, nationally consistent, data led to central government policy makers to consider the feasibility of collecting social, economic and housing data continuously throughout the decade.

The ACS replaced the Census long form after 2000 and was fully implemented in 2005 when we began collecting data for all America's communities each year, starting with the 2010 Census and moving forward. The Decennial Census is a short form to all households. ACS is a survey that is conducted at 3.5 million households and informs over 675 billion in federal funding sent each year. ACS visits 20,000 Group Homes and samples approximately 194,000 residents each year.

The difference between ACS and Decennial is that ACS is ongoing monthly in every county and we oversample in Tribal areas. ACS is a sample estimate. Decennial is official count. ACS is about characteristics. Decennial is about population total. ACS produces data annually. Decennial, once every ten years. And last, ACS is a period of time, while Decennial is a point in time.

ACS covers more than 35 topics, reports over 300 evidence-based federal government uses and produces 11 billion estimates each year. Here you can see the frequency of ACS data released, with the most recent identified as 2018 ACS product. We stamp the release of the data by the last year of collection. When there is a date range, the data was collected over the five year period, allowing a larger sample and more reliable data.

ACS data products are released about one year after collection. Every five years the Census Bureau releases two data products containing the greatest level of statistical data for specific population groups. First the selected population tables that are available for selected race, Hispanic origin, Tribal and ancestry populations and second, the American Indian and Alaska Native tables are available for selected Tribal populations with more detailed Tribal categories compared to those in the selected population.

The ACS provides data for more geographies on an annual basis than any other household survey with a total of over 800,000 geographic areas. The American Community Survey website provides a lot of information about the survey, data products, tools for data users, other household resources such as why we ask each question. To find out more about the ACS I've include steps for accessing the site, and the link for the ACS website.

Identifying Census geography. Geography provides the meaning and context to statistical data working with partners to collect geographic data about their

boundaries, including annexations, we ensure we have the most up to date geography and addresses for data. The Census Bureau has two main programs designated to collect and maintain geographic information on Tribal areas, the Boundary and Annexation Survey, known as BAS, and the Tribal Statistical Area Program, known as TSAP.

This is the standard hierarchy chart for the Census geography. The hierarchy provides a way to see how the different geographies entities of the Census Bureau relate to one another. In other words, it shows how different geographic areas may or may not be related. It depicts relationships with a line and shows where the relationships do not exist by displaying entities on different line tracts.

Everything in the center from the nation, down to the Census blocks, are only changed every ten years. It establishes the redistricting framework. Geography to the left and to the right and that's within the covered coded areas and may have changes made annually. This image shows how the nesting of Census geographies work.

On the left is a map highlighting Lake County, Montana. If we zoom in on the map and we use the Census tract we can see that all the tracts nest within the county Montana, and only within the county. This example happens to show higher populations in the darker color, with the lightest colors less populated tracts.

If we go further down into the standard hierarchy chart we can see in the image on the left the boundaries of the Block Groups within each Census tract. Then within each Block Group we can see the very lowest level of geography or an image on the right, again both images depicting higher populations in darker colors.

Tribal geographies. The Census Bureau identifies geography specific to Tribal areas. I will just talk to you about the most common questions I receive in Tribal geography. The first federally recognized areas, American Indian Reservations and Off-Reservation Trustlands, referred to as federal AIRs, A-I-R-S, areas that have been set aside by the United States for the use of tribes, the exterior boundaries of which are more particularly defined in the final tribal treaties, agreements, executive orders, federal statutes, the secretarial or judicial determination.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains a list of all federally recognized Tribal government and make final determinations of the inventory of federal AIRs. The Census Bureau recognizes federal reservations, and associated off-reservation trust lands, as territories over which American Indian tribes have primary governmental authority.

Next I want to clarify what a Tribal Census Tracts is. For 2010, tribal census tracts were defined independently of the standard county-based tract delineation. For federally recognized American Indian tribes with reservations, or off-reservation trust land, and a population less than 2,400, a single tribal census tract is defined. Qualifying areas with a population of greater than 2,400 could define area tribal census tracts within their area.

We additionally provide a specific hierarchy chart for the American Indian, Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian areas. These geographies are available in a hierarchy chart shown here. Let's explore this a little bit and make sense of it.

At the bottom are Census block, the smallest level of geography and the foundation for all geographies. On the left going up on the chart we can see

Tribal block groups, then Tribal Census tract, and at the top American Indian areas, off reservation, and trust lands. Changes to those boundaries occur only every 10 years. Moving over one row, Tribal Subdivisions nest within the geographic areas going up, the AIAN Off-Reservation Trust Lands and geographies in the pink colored boxes, such as Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas.

At the top, we see the largest geographic groups, AIAN Off-Reservation and Trust Land, States and Tribal Designated Statistical Areas. Changes to these may have administrative changes made – excuse me – through Bureau of Indian Affairs, between decennial censuses. Tribal reservations and Tribal subdivisions. Previously we looked at a map of geographies within Lake County, Montana.

In the same manner, we can look at a geographic area within a Tribal area. On the left is the Flathead Tribal Reservation in Montana. On the right we can see the Tribal subdivisions nest within, and only within, Flathead Reservation. Tribal Subdivisions are described as additions, administrative areas, areas, chapters, communities, county districts, districts or segments, and are legal administrative subdivisions of federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation lands; or are statistical subdivisions of Oklahoma statistical areas, known as OTSAs.

These entities are internal units of self-government who are administered by that – serves social, cultural and economic purpose for American Indians on the reservations, off reservation trust lands or OTSAs. The Census Bureau obtains the boundary and name information for tribal subdivisions from tribal governments.

Federal Census tract versus the standard tract. Here we are looking at the same area in Montana on a map, these are showing the more populated areas in darker colors in both maps. However, on the left we see the data published in Tribal Census Tracts neatly nesting within Flathead Reservation. On the right, we see the same data published nesting within Census Tracts of the four counties of Missoula, Lake, Sanders and Flathead, which Flathead Reservation lies.

Notice the boundaries are not the same even though both are tract. All the Census tracts are Tribal block groups. I discussed already, Tribal Block Groups nest within a Tribal Census Tract. To better identify and differentiate tribal block groups from county-based block groups, tribal block groups use the letter range A through K, except letter "I," which could be confused with a number "1", to identify and code the tribal block.

Comparing geographies within Tribal areas. Both of those maps show geographic boundaries that the Census Bureau provides data for staying within a Tribal Area. On the left is the area is divided by Tribal Census tract, on the right by Tribal subdivision. Notice again the difference in boundaries.

In recap, we have seen how the Census Bureau can provide data for both self identified populations and geographic boundaries. Populations may identify as one race or in combinations, and with or without ethnicity. Tribal Areas can be either legal or statistical American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Areas.

Now let's look at where to access these data. My Tribal Area is a data access tool developed specifically for access of the most recent 5-year ACS data, including topics about People, Jobs, Housing, Economy, and Education. I

want to point out in the lower right corner of my Tribal area is a glossary offering the definition of the previously listed Tribal areas.

Data users have the option to search by typing a Tribal area or using the filtering by state and then selecting from the drop down menu within the state or Tribal area. Using the step by state search providing all Tribal areas that are within or personally within a state like this example of Lake Traverse Reservation.

It lies within both North Dakota and South Dakota, which is identified in the display on the map. On the right side are the five topic categories users can click on icon of each category to view details about the topics listed. Below the table is the option for users to remove or add the Margin of Error and a download and share feature is available.

Another product that's helpful is the narrative profile. It's a short analytic report derived from the ACS five year estimates. Each narrative profile covers 15 different topic areas and provides text and bar charts to display highlights of selected social, economic, housing and demographic estimates for a selected geographic area.

These are a wonderful resource for data users, such as grant writers, because they give a concise understanding of each topic in a written narrative and a graph for a variety of geographies, including American Indian, Alaska Native Area and Hawaiian Home Lands.

Although narrative profiles allow only one geographic view at a time, users can view different geographic levels. Like this example that shows two graphs from two narrative profiles about education estimates. The left side is – excuse me, I'm sorry. The left side is an example from Belcourt Census

designated place in North Dakota. This is located on Turtle Mountain reservation.

The second shows Turtle Mountain reservation and trust lands of Montana and North Dakota and South Dakota. On the second line we can see about a 4% difference of high school diploma or equivalency between the two profiles. Then we see a significant change in Associate degrees comparing the 11.8% in Belcourt to the reservation at 17.2, and Bachelors degree at 22% in Belcourt compares to the 14 on the reservation level.

One of the many economic data produced from the Census Bureau is the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, known as LEHD program. LEHD produces new, cost effective, public use information, combining federal, state and Census Bureau data on employers and employees under the LEHD partnership. State and local authorities increasingly use detailed local information about their economy to make informed decisions.

One product of the LEHD, the Quarterly Workforce Indicators – or QWI – providing analytics through charts, maps and interactive tables, users can compare, rank and aggregate QWIs across time, geography, by firm or worker characteristics on the fly. In this view, we can see a few statistics of Beginning Quarterly Employment of counts by worker Race for counties in Idaho from 2018 Quarter 1 to 2019 Quarter 2.

On the right, the interactive map view displays workplace and residents distributions in the OnTheMap tool. Maps and charts where workers are employed and where they live, with companion reports on worker characteristics and optional filtering by age, earnings, or industry groups. On the map shows workers in Idaho, with a view the by race, showing 2.3% of workers are AIAN population.

Our latest tool for releasing most of the data we previously provided on American FactFinder is data.census.gov.

The home page of data.census.gov provides resources about questions for understanding and using this tool. There are updates in the Release Notes and the Stay Connected offers a recorded webinar for using the tool. A few ways to begin a data search from the landing page, include typing in the “I’m looking for...” field, or click on Advanced Search to begin by filtering. Included on the slide are steps for accessing this tool.

Data users have a variety of options for searching, by Topics, Race and Tribal Groups and/or filtering in Geographies for areas like American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area, Hawaiian Home Lands or Tribal Tracts. This example shares the details by state of Selected Tribal Groupings, with estimates and Margins of error in the upper right corner of table views.

Users may change the product, the table using the drop down and customize the table without reloading from a completely new selection, an improvement from the American Community Survey data tool. Data can easily be mapped, and toggling can be done on the same view between maps and pages. This table shows a number of AIAN alone population to view of the total numbers map.

This tool is home to the data published, Survey of Business Owners, the latest version 2012, and the Annual Survey of Entrepreneurs, the latest version 2016. Survey of Business Owners, known as SBO, is public down to the place. While Annual Survey of Entrepreneurs, ASE, is at the state and produces AIAN owned business data. Both of these programs will be replaced by a new Annual Business Survey which is scheduled for release in May.

None of our business data are published specifically for Tribal areas. And while that's a bummer, in reality it's not as bad as using initially think, because if customers – suppliers and competitors of businesses on AIAN land not just located on those lands but on the lands around these areas – knowing about the larger market is more important for these business owners and just thinking about their AIAN areas.

And as we've seen today we published data by rate no matter where a person lives. For more information about extracting data see a detailed webinar about using data.Census.gov on Census Academy. Census Academy is the learning hub for understanding and accessing Census Bureau data developed and run by the Data Dissemination and Training Branch offering a library of learning e-classes including Data Gems which are three or four minute videos, webinars like this, that are recorded for participation during and after use. They are hosted by data dissemination specialists or subject matter experts at the Census Bureau.

And lastly, the Census Academy offers courses, a series of virtual sessions users can go through for learning how to use statistical data. Census Academy is organized neatly by data tools, geography, visualization and topics like population characteristics, business and economy and housing. The Census Bureau has an AIAN resource page specifically designed to inform about American Indian and Alaska Native subjects including the highlight of the Census Bureau relationship with Tribal government.

It contains the Tribal compensation handbook which details the consultation the Census Bureau has with Tribal governments leading up to the 2020 Census. You can also access My Tribal Area as we discussed earlier during the most recent American Community Survey five-year data in Tribal

geographic areas. And an Informational sheet about Intergovernmental Affairs Division, is listed.

The list on the left is a home page that provides links to information about the subject. Accessing data, and then news and updates and provides a contact us. Steps for accessing this page are included in the slide along with the link. Okay now that we've come to the end of the Exploring American Indian and Alaska Native presentation, we can take questions, operator?

Coordinator: Thank you. If you would like to ask questions over the phone please press star 1. Please ensure your phone is unmuted and record your name to ask a question. Again that is star 1 to ask a question, one moment while we wait for questions to come in.

Deborah Rivera: Kim this is Deb Rivera. Before we take the first question I want to just very quickly say that we will be having another webinar happening next Wednesday and that is going to be about the Puerto Rico Community Survey so just wanted to throw that out there while we wait for questions so please go ahead.

Coordinator: Thank you. Our first question is from (Ronelle Cash). You may go ahead. (Ms. Cash) please check your mute button. Your line is open. Hello? One moment, please. (Ms. Cash) are you there? Okay we'll go to the next question. The next question comes from (Jamie). You may go ahead.

(Jamie): Good morning. Will this webinar still be available offline? Will there be an...?

Kimberly Davis: Yes.

(Jamie): Okay. And how would I be able to access that?

Kimberly Davis: It'll be available in a week, in about a week on the Census Academy website. You'll be able to see the slide and the recording.

(Jamie): But nothing immediately?

Kimberly Davis: No. We'll have it available then.

(Jamie): Okay. I just wanted to verify that. Thank you so much.

Kimberly Davis: Absolutely.

Coordinator: Our next question comes from (David Stretch) I believe. You may go ahead.

(David Stretch): Thank you and good morning. I'm curious. I work for the Samish Indian Nation and I was looking on the website trying to figure out how this new system works. And I notice it's Samish (TBSA) and it encompasses the whole area and it describes the population that is not Samish. It's described as a very affluent area compared to the Samish population in the area and that the data is obviously skewed in that sense. Is there way to get Samish specific data or is it only in the (TBSA) because we don't have a reservation?

Kimberly Davis: So you're asking for that population group because there – you don't have the land space, correct?

(David Stretch): That's correct.

Kimberly Davis: Okay. So looking at population group data is only going to be available if the population threshold is high enough for a particular geographic area. So if

you're not finding it as a lower level you may have to go up in a geographic area and then special Tribal population releases are done every five years. The most recent was 2015. Does that help?

(David Stretch): I think so.

Kimberly Davis: You may need to change the...

(David Stretch): (Unintelligible) the area, the TBSA area and perhaps if I do all of the United States then I'll be able to drill down to find Samish under AIAN.

Kimberly Davis: Correct. And you can email me and I'm happy to walk you through this step towards those – that special calculation that comes out every five years. They do have different geographic levels available depending on the number of persons identifying.

(David Stretch): Excellent, thank you so much.

Kimberly Davis: You're welcome.

Coordinator: The next question comes from (Linda Goldsberry). You may go ahead.

(Wilma Goldsberry): Hello, this is (Wilma Goldsberry) and thank you so much. This has been great information but my question had already been answered, how to access the webinar again. Thank you.

Kimberly Davis: Okay, thank you.

(Wilma Goldsberry): You're welcome.

Coordinator: Next question comes from (Julian Guerra).

(Julian Guerra): Hello there, thank you first of all again. I appreciate the webinar. It's very informative. I work at the Department of Education and for the state of Oklahoma and I'm really interested in the educational attainment tool that you were showing earlier and specifically the OTSA aspect. My question is a little bit technical but I was curious.

I use OTSA shape files all the time in my work. Do you know if the Census Bureau uses the same shape file OTSA compared? So is the shape file from Census Bureau the same as the shape file that's being used by like, let's say Bureau of Indian Affairs?

Kimberly Davis: I wouldn't be able to say that specifically but I can certainly share with you if you'd like to email me those boundaries and where you can find the shape files that we use.

(David Stretch): Okay, sure. Okay, thanks.

Kimberly Davis: I don't know why it would be different but I don't want to say for sure.

(David Stretch): Right, right. I don't imagine they would be different but I guess I should never assume anything. Thank you so much.

Kimberly Davis: Yes. I'm sorry that wasn't much help but certainly email me and I can investigate that for you.

(David Stretch): Okay thank you.

Coordinator: Our next question comes from (Diane Den Boboa). You may go ahead.

(Diane Den Boboa): All right, thank you very much. This was really informative and you kind of answered the question that I had about this presentation being on the Census Academy but I also wanted to know would we be able to download the slides?

Kimberly Davis: From Census Academy yes.

(Diane Den Boboa): Okay thank you.

Kimberly Davis: You're welcome.

Coordinator: Our next question comes – did not leave their name. I have a feeling they are on a mute so if your line is open you can go ahead and speak. Just introduce your name please.

(Ed Boxman): It's me, I am (Ed Boxman), National Indian Health Board. My question is what is the sample size for American Indians or Alaskan Natives and is it a oversample compared to all other races?

Kimberly Davis: On the Tribal areas we do do an oversample for the ACS that is correct because we kind of covered response rate in the oversample in those areas.

Kimberly Davis: (Unintelligible) is about 3% of the population of that sample. So it's a little bit more than that in the Tribal areas.

(Ed Boxman): Can I ask another question. I don't know, maybe it sounds like a suggestion. But it seems like it works pretty well if you want to know about American Indians or members of American Indian tribes that you can exclude foreign born and the nativity variable. And then that illuminates those that are born in

Latin America essentially but there are still some tribes that have members that are born in a foreign country, mainly Arizona, New Mexico and then some of the northern tier states so along the Canadian border.

Is there any way to get that estimate of how many American Indians who are members or eligible for service from the American Indian tribes that were born in a foreign country without illuminating all of them by selecting no foreign born in that variable?

Kimberly Davis: That's a good question. We actually – those are two different topics that we have here. So the Tribal enrollment and those that are members, we don't utilize that and that's not something we have access to. That's a Bureau of Indian Affairs program. So then we oversample in Tribal areas. We don't particularly select a person by their race. It's random sampling and for anyone in those areas, when we do the ACS sample it's done in every county monthly. And then we oversample all them in those counties on Tribal areas.

So anybody could get that survey. The beautiful thing about the data with the Census Bureau is you can live anywhere and you'll be identified by your race. You don't have to just be within the reservation. We produce data within the reservation by people having identified their race. Does that answer your question? Does that help?

(Ed Boxman): Yes but you did mention Tribal members. It is interesting how often, almost more often than not that for healthcare we're more – we're not that interested in who's a Tribal member. We're more interested in who is an American Indian or Alaska Native that lives on or near a reservation and has access to IHS because you don't have to be a Tribal member to have access to IHS. So it'd be good to see more results for more American Indian alone and in combination and not be so restrictive to American Indian alone.

So many tribes will look at the Tribal profiles for the area Tribal specific data and notice that the population is lower than they think it is because they do include not just Tribal members but those that are descendants. So a suggestion would be to produce those same profiles with American Indian alone and in combination. But thanks, I've talked enough. Thanks.

Kimberly Davis: Yes, okay. And we do have data that you can break out for the – those areas with by race and in combination.

Coordinator: Our next question comes from (Ronald Evans). You may go ahead.

(Ronald Evans): You know what? I had my question my answered, thank you. And also you said it's okay if we wanted to reach out to you as well?

Kimberly Davis: Yes. Feel free to email me for the Census data. Otherwise we can answer your question.

(Ronald Evans): Thank you.

Kimberly Davis: You're welcome.

Coordinator: Our next question comes from (Frank Gallow). You may go ahead.

(Frank Gallow): Yes, two questions. One is I've never been able to attain data on educational attainment for AIAN population by age for example. So you could restrict it to 25 to the 64 year old population. Is it possible to obtain that?

Kimberly Davis: I believe it is. I can look at that and make sure. Sometimes we can't publish data if there's too many cross tabulation and it identifies a person but we can

certainly look at the educational attainment. They usually classify those for 24 and under and supports with the level of education.

(Frank Gallow): Well it's possible to get 25 and older but of course that includes a lot of retired people. So if one wants to look at...

Kimberly Davis: Right.

(Frank Gallow): That's an important thing. Second question is I have never been able to obtain data on the proportion of Hispanics for the AIAN population alone or in combination. It is available for AIAN alone. Is it possible to obtain that?

Kimberly Davis: For race with the A – I'm sorry, for the AIAN race with the or without ethnicity, yes.

(Frank Gallow): I'm sorry, I didn't understand. Say that again.

Kimberly Davis: So the way that it's published show the race data and then it'll show with Hispanic or let you know where Hispanic ethnicity and then without Hispanic or let you know – it breaks down the notes in the lower category that includes your race. And then...

(Frank Gallow): That only seems to be published for AIAN alone, not for AIAN alone or in combination but I haven't seen that.

Kimberly Davis: With the in combination, I believe that you should be able to but I can look at that as well if you want to email me to make sure that that's a possibility because that way to obviously increase the number if it's AIAN in the combination with or without ethnicity. So it does change the number.

(Frank Gallow): Finally can you tell me – it looks like there's only three years of data available on new – the new platform where I think we're back to 2005 for the American FactFinder. Is it ever – is that old data going to be available on the platform at some point?

Kimberly Davis: For the new platform like American FactFinder we will go back – so we'll go from the 2010 and then the 2020 Decennial and we'll use the two – the decade information in between. We do have the (unintelligible) data. It's just not on the new platform. We won't put it on the new platform like American FactFinder. It's so much data. We store it on the historic page for the Census Bureau and you can find data by the decade and the resources for them. Does that answer your question (Frank)?

(Frank Gallows): It's – not satisfactorily, but yes.

Kimberly Davis: Okay.

Coordinator: Our next question comes from (Beverly). You may go ahead.

(Beverly): Thank you Kim, great presentation. My questions have already been answered as far as where can we get the PowerPoint presentation but I would just like to add do we need a login to be able to download the presentation from today?

Kimberly Davis: Thanks for your question (Beverly). No. Census Academy is free to the public and the resources on there are available to anybody. So once this is downloaded you'll be able to access it without a login.

(Beverly): Thank you.

Kimberly Davis: You're welcome.

Coordinator: Our next question comes from (Danielle Bronco). You may go ahead.
Ma'am you may go ahead.

(Danielle Bronco): Yes I'm sorry, I got engaged in a conversation. I couldn't remember my question so you can go ahead and skip me.

Coordinator: Okay one moment. Our next question comes from (Robert Simpson). You may go ahead.

(Robert Simpson): Morning. Just from the last questions early on in the Census last year and throughout this year too from a marker ship and my question is how does the – the treatment throughout the populations since there's a difference in Tribal tracts and (unintelligible) tracts. (Unintelligible) populations, how are those determined based on if they're non-Native American and the Native American because the tract boundaries are actually different.

Kimberly Davis: Okay so let me make sure I understand the question. So we have regular Census tract that nests within counties and we have Tribal Census tracts that nest within Tribal areas.

(Robert Simpson): Yes.

Kimberly Davis: Your question that how are people of the population group AIAN counted differently than those that are not within those areas?

(Robert Simpson): Yes because inside the tract people that are yet – there are two different types of tracts within each other – each other's boundaries and how the – I was

wondering how those – the non-Native Americans, how those numbers would contribute. Do those numbers contribute to both tracts then of data (unintelligible)?

Kimberly Davis: We go by – we count everybody by a geographic clue point location. When you work with the data you can break the data by race but we count everybody in the same area so you can – when you look at that Tribal tract you can see the total population and then you can breakdown by the race categories including AIAN. Does that answer your question?

(Robert Simpson): Does – I was just wondering about that because when you go into Mojo you're able to go in the view AIR and then you go back to normal tracts you'll go out at the boundaries. The boundaries then (unintelligible) a lot of people identify is a big part of that but sometimes they may not identify. It depends on part of their application too.

Kimberly Davis: Correct. So someone does not have to be of AIAN race to live or be counted within a Tribal area. So for example, I may live in a Tribal area but I may not be American Indian or Alaska Native. I may be Asian.

(Robert Simpson): Yes.

Kimberly Davis: Okay?

(Robert Simpson): That was a really big help, yes thank you.

Deborah Rivera: And this is Deb Rivera. Operator before we take the next question, can we – can you tell us how many questions we have in the queue because we are at the top of the hour.

Coordinator: There are six more questions in the queue.

Deborah Rivera: Okay. Everyone who has not been able to have their questions answered please submit them through the chat. We will do our best to answer those but out of respect for other folks that have joined on the phone and to our speaker I believe we can take two more questions over the phone and then we'll conclude today's call.

Coordinator: Okay. Our next question also I believe was on mute and did not get their name so if you can go ahead your line is open. Hello, can you hear us? Okay the next question comes from (Christine McDonald) I believe was her last name.

(Christine McDaniel): Hello this is (Christine McDaniel). Thank you. Thank you so much for having this WebEx webinar, really helpful, a couple of questions. One, the data on my Tribal area, so did you guys do that just to do a very nice graphical user interface for the data because you can get all of that data in slot files from other larger data sets. And then two, can you get my Tribal data that – in one big flat file and I'll just leave it there. Thank you.

Kimberly Davis: Sure. So most Tribal areas is selected topic from the American Community five-year release for the specific Tribal area. It is downloadable. However more detail and more information can be found using data.Census.gov. use my Tribal area is for a quick access for – specific to the Tribal area on the most widely used data set which is the ACS five year. Does that answer your question (Christine)?

(Christine McDaniel): Well thank you, partly. But to all the data that you pulled out of days here I can put so nicely into my Tribal area and I can download it one tribe at a

time. But can I take all of the data from my Tribal area and download it all at once?

Kimberly Davis: No, I'm sorry. I understand your question now. No, you can do that in the file, the FPP file, the ACI and you can access more than one geography at a time on data.Census.gov.

(Christine McDaniel): Okay.

Kimberly Davis: I'm sorry. I didn't understand the question.

(Christine McDaniel): Thank you so much. I really appreciate that. Thank you.

Kimberly Davis: You're welcome.

Deborah Rivera: So thank you much Kim. This was an incredible presentation. It had lots of information. I know I learned a lot and, if I can speak for the audience, I know that they did as well. A big thank you to those who participated in today's webinar.

We did have a great turnout today so thank you all for joining. I'd like to encourage everybody to please take a moment to fill out the evaluation survey by following the link that is provided to you guys in the chat or upon closing your WebEx screen. You will see a pop up and that's going to be the evaluation survey. So please take a second and let us know what you thought about today's webinar or perhaps the webinar topics that you'd like to see covered in the future.

Also look out for the recording and the PowerPoint of this presentation on Census Academy by visiting [Census.gov/academy](https://www.census.gov/academy) and that concludes today's presentation, thank you all again. Stay safe.

Coordinator: That concludes today's conference. Thank you all for participating. You may now disconnect. Speakers please stand by.

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